



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

Israel Vs. Withdrawals. UN Gen. Assembly debate on the Middle East was suspended Feb. 15-20 while the U.S. tried to persuade Israel to withdraw unconditionally from the Gaza Strip & Sharm el Sheikh areas in conformity with UN resolutions.

A pledge of U.S. support for Israel following withdrawals, given Feb. 11 by State Secy. John Foster Dulles, was in effect rejected by Israel in an aide memoire handed Dulles by Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban Feb. 15. The note specified these terms set by the Israeli Cabt. Feb. 14:

● Israel agreed "in principle" to withdraw from Sharm el Sheikh provided that all nations recognized Israel's freedom of transit through the

Gulf of Aqaba and that UN Emergency Forces remained in the area.

● Israel would leave the Gaza Strip on condition that Egypt did not resume control there and that the UN considered the advantages of continued Israeli civil administration of the area.

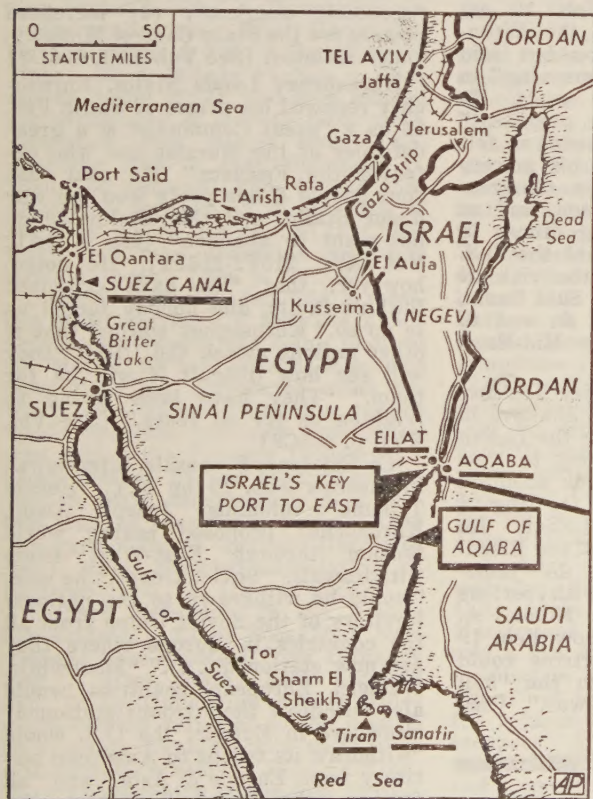
● If granted civil control of the Gaza Strip, Israel would admit some of its 200,000 Arab refugees for resettlement inside Israel.

● Israel must be guaranteed the use of the Suez Canal. [See p. 45B1]

U.S. Reaction. A statement issued by the State Dept. Feb. 15 expressed "regret" that Israel's reply "does not seem responsive to the U.S. position." Dulles, accompanied by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., flew to Thomasville, Ga. Feb. 15 to confer with vacationing Pres. Eisenhower on the problem. The President, in a special statement issued Feb. 17, said that current U.S. offers "provide Israel with the maximum assurance that it can reasonably expect at this juncture, or that can be reconciled with fairness to others." Continued Israeli refusal to withdraw to its armistice line would be "contrary to the overwhelming judgement of the world community," the President said. [See p. 45B1]

Israeli Reply. Eban, in another talk with Dulles in Washington Feb. 17, was said to have reiterated Israel's refusal to withdraw unless it received firm guarantees against hostile action by Egypt. (Eban flew to Israel Feb. 19 to report on his Washington talks.)

Clarification of Israel's position was given U.S. Amb.-to-Israel Edward B. Lawson Feb. 17 following an Israeli Cabt. meeting in Jerusalem. An Israeli statement said the Cabinet had reaffirmed conditions set by Premier David Ben-Gurion Jan. 23 [see p. 25B-E1]. According to U.S. State Dept. sources Feb. 17, Israeli officials held



Wide World

CRISIS IN UN stemmed from Israeli refusal to abandon Gaza Strip (Rafa-to-Gaza area, top center on map) & Sharm El Sheikh (bottom center). Gaza Strip had been base for Arab raids on Israel. Egyptian forces at Sharm El Sheikh and on Saudi Arabian islands of Tiran & Sanafir had blocked Eilat (Elath), Israel's southern port.

Week in Headlines

International

Israel resisted U.S.-UN pressure to withdraw unconditionally from Gaza Strip, Sharm El Sheikh.

Gromyko named USSR Forgn. Min.

UN passed moderate resolution urging Algerian settlement.

United States

President declined Negro appeal to make anti-bias speech in South. Truman refused bid to attend Greek-Turk aid fetes in Athens, Ankara.

Ross quit as Asst. Defense Secy. over probe of Army contract awarded to wife's firm.

Eastern dock strike settled.

that an Intl. Court of Justice ruling—should a new stoppage of Israeli shipping be appealed to the court—could not be obtained for several years, and that Israeli vessels would be forced in the meantime to shoot their way through the straits of Tiran, thus reviving Arab-Israeli war.

(Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir said on CBS-TV's "College News Conf." Feb. 17 that if the U.S. would "protect the right of all peoples" to free navigation through the Gulf of Aqaba, "we would be out the next morning." Israeli, she said, would not obey any UN decision to return Gaza to Egypt "unless we are assured of our security.") [See p. 45F1]

U.S. Weighs Moves. Dulles told his news conference Feb. 18 that, although the U.S. had received "no specific assurances" on passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, he expected that U.S. ships "will go through the strait and I do not expect them to be stopped." He conceded that under certain conditions Egypt might have the right to halt & search shipping bound for Israel. He said that U.S. forces could not be used "on behalf of the vessels of another flag" without Congressional authorization—thus limiting the extent of guarantees which could be offered Israel.

Pres. Eisenhower ended his vacation Feb. 19 and returned to Washington to meet with Congressional leaders Feb. 20 on the Mid-East situation. Congressmen attending the meeting reported that Mr. Eisenhower, Dulles & Lodge made clear their reluctance to join in UN sanctions against Israel but indicated that UN sanctions were inevitable, despite U.S. abstention, unless Israel reversed its stand. Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) joined with minority leader & UN delegate William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) in urging that the U.S. oppose UN sanctions against Israel.

(The Senate Dem. Policy Com. voted unanimously Feb. 19 to indorse

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

A a letter written to Dulles by Johnson calling for the U.S. delegation to the UN "to oppose with all its skill" any UN move to impose "economic sanctions" against Israel. In his letter, written Feb. 11 & made public Feb. 19, Johnson opposed UN efforts to "organize its economic strength against the little state when it has not previously made even a pretense of doing so against the large states.") [See p. 45D3]

B 'Ike' Speech. Pres. Eisenhower, in a radio-TV address on the Israeli dispute Feb. 20, said without specifically mentioning economic sanctions that "the UN has no choice but to exert pressure upon Israel to comply with the [UN] withdrawal resolutions."

C Rather than accepting UN resolutions & U.S. policy statements "as adequate assurance of its own safety," Mr. Eisenhower said, Israel "insists on firm guarantees as a condition to withdrawing its forces of invasion." The President held that this could not "be reconciled with the [UN] Charter." To accept such terms would be to "have countenanced the use of force as a means of settling international differences [&] gaining national advantages." "If the [UN] once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organization & our best hope of establishing a world order."

D Mr. Eisenhower said that Egypt's violation of UN orders concerning its actions toward Israel constituted "no justification for the armed invasion of Egypt by Israel, which the [UN] is now seeking to undo." The President also rejected, on grounds that "2 wrongs do not make a right," the thesis of Knowland, Johnson & other U.S. Senators that the UN must not punish Israel for its attack on Egypt unless it punished the USSR for defying UN condemnation of its intervention in Hungary.

E In urging that Israel withdraw unconditionally from Gaza & Sharm el Sheikh and rely on the UN & U.S. for protection, Mr. Eisenhower observed that Israel, "imbued with a religious faith & a sense of moral values," could not be equated with the USSR, "a nation controlled by atheistic despots." It would "be a sad day" if the U.S. had to "subject Israel to the same type of moral pressure as is being applied to the Soviet Union" due to Russian actions in Hungary, he said. [See p. 45C1]

F Eisenhower Doctrine. A White House statement issued Feb. 14 said that Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles thought the Eisenhower Doctrine resolution, as revised by the Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms. Feb. 13, was "intended & designed to accomplish the purposes outlined by the President" in his Jan. 5 speech to Congress [see p. 1B1]. The committees, in a report Feb. 15 recommending the revised resolution to the Senate, said that it

"makes clear . . . the determination of the [U.S.] to use armed force to resist Communist aggression" in the Mid-East, and that their refusal, for "constitutional" reasons, to give the President "blanket authorization" did not "indicate a weakening" of U.S. policy. [See p. 45F3]

E-Pres. Harry S. Truman, addressing the Israel Bond Org. in Miami Feb. 16, condemned the Eisenhower Doctrine as "too little & too late." He accused the Eisenhower Admin. of "hiding behind the skirts of the [UN]" to avoid "having some policy of our own for the settlement of the conflicts in the Middle East." He said the Admin. "is not morally justified in asking Israel to give up the means of protecting itself" [see p. 10E2-B3]. In an article for NANA published Feb. 13, Truman had repeated earlier statements that if he were still in the Senate, he would vote for the Eisenhower Doctrine, but he said that his support would be aimed at clearing the way for more urgent measures needed by the Mid-East. Among these he listed development of the entire Mid-East as an economic unit & eventual Arab-Israeli cooperation. He warned that without development the area would remain a prey to Arab-Israeli friction & Soviet expansionism.

Adlai E. Stevenson Feb. 19 expressed his support for the Eisenhower Mid-East resolution but said that it had "little or no meaning" in terms of the area's real needs. He warned of a "dangerous precedent" in the fact that Mr. Eisenhower felt "incapable of exercising" his powers without the approval of a Congressional resolution. Stevenson said at a Democratic fund-raising dinner in San Francisco Feb. 16 that the U.S. should strive, "even at the risk of war," for reopening of the Suez Canal, an Arab-Israeli peace & an end to Soviet penetration of the Mid-East. [See p. 2E3]

Russian Warning. Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, in a nation-wide broadcast to the Indian people before ending a visit to New Delhi Feb. 16, appealed for adoption of the Soviet proposal for Big 4 cooperation in the Mid-East. He warned that application of the Eisenhower Doctrine would be an "imperialist" trick "fraught with serious dangers." Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin warned in Moscow Feb. 19 that the Eisenhower Doctrine could plunge the Mid-East into the "hell of atomic & hydrogen war." [See p. 46F1]

SOVIET BLOC

Gromyko Succeeds Shepilov. Andrei A. Gromyko, 47, Soviet First Dep. Forgn. Min. & reputed protégé of First Dep. Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov, was appointed Forgn. Min. Feb. 15 to replace Dmitri T. Shepilov, 51. The announcement, made following a meeting of the Soviet CP Central Com. in Moscow Feb. 13-14, said that Shepilov would return to CP or-

ganizational & ideological work. Shepilov, a CP Presidium alternate & Central Com. Secy., had left party work & the editorship of "Pravda" to succeed Molotov as Forgn. Min. June 1. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 323E-G1, 181B1]

CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told newsmen Feb. 18 that "Gromyko will carry out the policy set forth by Shepilov," presumably in Shepilov's policy statement before the Supreme Soviet Feb. 12 [see p. 46G1]. Khrushchev, attending a Bulgarian Embassy reception for a visiting delegation headed by Bulgarian Premier Anton Yugov & CP Secy. Todor Zhivkov, said Soviet policy "does not depend on a man but [on] . . . the Govt." He asserted that Shepilov "has always defended the interests of the Soviet Union."

Other appointments of the Central Com.: Nikolai S. Patolichev, Byelorussian CP First Secy., as Dep. Forgn. Min.; Frol R. Kozlov, Leningrad area CP First Secy., as candidate member of the Soviet CP Presidium.

Economic Action. A CP Central Com. report on its Feb. 13-14 sessions, released Feb. 15, said that Khrushchev had presented a lengthy analysis of current Soviet economic conditions. The Central Com. then adopted resolutions urging: (1) decentralization of Soviet industry on the basis of "economic districts"; (2) increased powers for the State Control Ministry, under Molotov. [See Vol. XVI, 396D3]

Khrushchev Lauds Stalin. Khrushchev renewed his praise of Stalin Feb. 18 as a "great Communist & a great defender of the Marxist line who defeated the Fascists." He said that "our people & our party won the war under Stalin, and this Stalin we do not want to abandon" [see p. 4A1; Vol. XVI, 215F2-216F1]. He noted, however, that "we have criticized Stalin's faults, and nobody forced us to do so." Khrushchev warned that if other nations attack the USSR "they will see how difficult it will be for them." "They have been trying to frighten us for 30 years." [See Vol. XVI, p. 435C2]

Co-Existence Proposals. Interviewed in Moscow Feb. 19 by N.Y. "Herald Tribune" columnist Joseph Alsop, Khrushchev proposed easing world tension through East-West troop withdrawals. "Soviet troops," he said, "would be withdrawn to the national territory of the Soviet Union from all the countries in Europe where they are now stationed. . . ." "Meanwhile, Western European countries would also withdraw their troops stationed" elsewhere in Europe; the U.S. would "withdraw its troops to American territory from Europe & Asia," and "all foreign military bases" would be liquidated.

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Khrushchev termed U.S. armament "aggressive" and said the USSR had been forced to arm "to defend its independence." He warned that "the means of warfare have changed. No corner of the globe can be immune," and "we are not behind in" advanced weapons. He urged "normalization" of U.S.-Soviet relations through "contacts on the highest level." Khrushchev said that "even our glum comrade Gromyko can also smile . . . if [other negotiators] are smiling too."

(The USSR expelled INS correspondent Charles H. Klensch Feb. 15 for "speculation" & "bad relations" with Soviet citizens. Klensch reportedly had helped a Moscow student write to an American who had visited Moscow in 1956. Tass news agency reported Feb. 16 that Bertil Hermansson, a Swedish Embassy secy., had been expelled Jan. 20 for "illegal activity." The USSR told the Intl. Red Cross Feb. 14 that Max von Engelbrechten, German Consul in Geneva during World War II, had died in a Soviet prison.) [See pp. 50F3-51B1]

Hungary. The first major public trial of persons accused of participating in the abortive Hungarian rebellion began in Budapest Feb. 18. Ilona Toth, 25, a medical student on trial with 10 other rebels, testified Feb. 18 that she had assaulted Russian tanks & killed a Hungarian security policeman. The Hungarian Govt. announced Feb. 2 that Ersebet Manyi, 20, & Mihaly Farkas, a Hungarian Army officer, had been hanged for organizing & leading rebel riots. Education Min. Albert Konya, announcing Feb. 3 that Budapest U. would be reopened Feb. 4, said that arms had been found in searches of students' homes. He warned that "the Govt. will take draconian measures against them." [See p. 27D-E3]

Premier Janos Kadar told a meeting of Hungarian CP activists Feb. 4 that a new revolt was being planned for March. He said villages & schools were principal centers of rebel activity. He warned that his regime would "proceed pitilessly against all who attack the People's Democracy." Chain letters urging Hungarians to join in silent demonstrations of protest Mar. 15 (anniversary of the 1848 Hungarian revolt against Hapsburg rule) were reported circulating in Budapest Feb. 11. [See p. 20C1]

Richard Roraback, 26, an American student, & Einar Roos, 25, a Norwegian, were expelled from Hungary Feb. 2 after having been arrested Jan. 12 by Hungarian border police while helping refugees to the Austrian frontier. Expelled with them were 4 Oxford U. students: Judith Cripps, 20, granddaughter of the late British Exchequer Chancellor Sir Stafford Cripps; Roger Cooper, 20, Christopher Lord, 21, and Basil Lord, 23. The Britons had been reported arrested in Hungary Jan. 24. Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle, 36, American photographer arrested in Hungary Dec. 5, was convicted of illegal entry by a Budapest court Jan. 26 & expelled from Hungary Jan. 27. Stuart White-

hill Kellogg, 28, an American student at Bonn U. (Germany), told newsmen Feb. 1 that he was seeking asylum in West Germany to avoid U.S. prosecution for having fought on the side of rebel students in Budapest Nov. 3-4, 1956 in U.S. Army garb. [See 27F3]

Hungarian Refugees. Hungarian Forgn. Ministry officials conceded Feb. 16 that 196,000 Hungarians had fled the country since Oct. 23, 1956, with 180,000 going to Austria, 16,000 to Yugoslavia. They claimed that 16,000 refugees had returned from Austria & nearly 1,000 from Yugoslavia. A Hungarian Govt. repatriation mission began attempts to interview refugees in Austrian camps Feb. 2 but was stoned & succeeded in talking to only 2 of the 1,500 escapees brought before it by Feb. 6. [See pp. 20C2, 5C2]

Auguste R. Lindt, UN High Comm. for Refugees, Feb. 18 listed 170,000 Hungarian refugee entries into Austria & 17,000 into Yugoslavia. Lindt said that 110,000 Hungarians had left Austria for asylum offered by other nations in the West. (Lindt's agency, in a report made public Jan. 22, said that only 6,086 of the 240,000 World War II refugees under its supervision had been resettled during 1955-56. The report blamed the slow pace on lagging contributions [\$4.3 million in 1956] to the UN Refugee Fund.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 410F1]

26,405 Hungarian refugees had arrived in the U.S. by Feb. 12 under an emergency program ordered by Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 5D2]. Despite the President's appeals for quick Congressional action on refugee legislation, Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Immigration & Naturalization Subcom. opened hearings Jan. 25 on refugee entry "irregularities." Walter said Jan. 25 that he was convinced that 6,200 refugees had been issued U.S. visas illegally under the Refugee & Relief Act. Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing told the subcommittee Jan. 25 that only 3 of the 23,000 refugees then admitted had been found to be subversives. Walter said on NBC-TV's "Amer. Forum" Feb. 10 that many of the first Hungarian refugees admitted to the U.S. had been "Communists fleeing from the ire of their fellow countrymen." [See Vol. XVI, p. 435F-G1]

Austrian Interior Min. Oskar Helmer Jan. 29 demanded European & U.S. aid to help support the 70,000 Hungarians remaining in Austria. He told a UN Refugee Fund Exec. Com. meeting in Geneva that Austria was "tired" of having to "beg & haggle" for refugee funds and visas for the escapees. Austrian notes sent Jan. 15 to the UN High Comm. for Refugees and Intergovernmental Com. on European Migration had warned that Austrian relief funds were depleted. The notes appealed for speedy evacuation of Hungarians from Austrian camps, citing their growing "unrest" & anti-Semitism. [See Vol. XVI, p. 427G1-A2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Algeria. The UN Gen. Assembly in New York voted by 76-0 Feb. 15 to

adopt a compromise resolution noting the "suffering & loss of human life" in Algeria and calling for a "peaceful, democratic & just" solution to the problem in a "spirit of cooperation" & "in conformity with the UN Charter." (France & Britain were absent, and Costa Rica abstained when the vote was taken. Britain & Costa Rica later recorded their votes as favoring the resolution, and Assembly Pres. Prince Wan Waithayakon declared its passage unanimous.) [See pp. 38C3-39C1]

The compromise measure was worked out after the assembly's Political Com. had passed 2 resolutions on Algeria Feb. 13—one expressing UN hopes for a "peaceful" solution (approved by 41-33 with 3 abstentions), and a stronger statement urging negotiations between France & "the Algerian people" (approved by 37-27 with 13 abstentions). An Asian-African draft resolution calling for UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to arrange for an Algerian cease-fire & free elections was dropped in the Political Com. Feb. 13.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. had worked to secure a compromise resolution. He told the Political Com. Feb. 6 that UN intervention in an Algerian settlement would strain the UN and "affect adversely the security & stability" of the Near & Middle East. Lodge's statement was indorsed by Cmdr. Allan Noble, British State Min., who also supported French contentions that the Algerian question was primarily an internal French problem. [See Vol. XVI, p. 207E2]

Abdel Moneim Rifai, Jordanian delegate & spokesman for the UN Asian-African bloc, said Feb. 15 that the assembly had asserted its competence to intervene on the Algerian question and had recognized an "Algerian people" having rights to negotiate with France [see Vol. XV, p. 39A1]. But Marcel Campeix, French UN delegate & State Secy. for Algerian Affairs, contended that Asian support for the compromise resolution represented "a surrender of the spokesmen of the fellaghas [Algerian rebels] & a great victory for France." Robert Lacoste, French Resident Min. for Algeria, said in a broadcast Feb. 16 that the UN vote had supported France's "wise & balanced policy of pacification" in Algeria. He pledged continued efforts toward a solution "within the framework of a French peace." He said "there will be no foreign mixing in the affairs of France." [See Vol. XVI, p. 404E2-A3]

Military dispatches indicated that fighting was intensified throughout Algeria during the UN debate. Reports Feb. 10-17 listed 7 French soldiers killed & 10 wounded, 33 European civilians killed & 62 wounded, 687 rebels & 7 Moslem civilians killed. 13 French Algerians were arrested & charged Feb. 7 as members of a plot to assassinate Gen. Raoul Salan, French Army commander for Algeria. [See p. 39F1]

Soviet Complaint. The UN Gen. Assembly, by a vote of 53-13 (12 abstentions), refused Feb. 15 to debate

A
a Soviet complaint charging the U.S. with "aggressive" actions endangering the peace. The Assembly's General (Steering) Com. had rejected the Soviet request Feb. 14 by 8-6 (one abstention). Parallel Soviet efforts to strike the Hungarian question from the UN agenda for the duration of the current assembly session were rejected by the assembly Feb. 15 by 60-7 (3 abstentions). The General Com. had refused to bar debate on Hungary Feb. 14 by a vote of 11-2 (one abstention). [See p. 46B2]

B
Aid to Nazi Victims. Jewish survivors of the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) concentration camp who worked as slave laborers i. nearby I.G. Farben factories were to receive \$6,429,000 (maximum of \$1,190 each) under terms of an agreement signed Feb. 6 in Frankfurt-on-the-Main with the Conf. on Jewish Material Claims. The agreement was the result of a 1951 suit brought against Farben by Norbert Wollheim, 45, of Fresh Meadows, N.Y., a former Oswiecim laborer.

C NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bars Anti-Bias Talk. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Feb. 6 that he did not have time to make a civil rights speech in the South as urged by Southern Negro leaders.

D
In apparent reference to his forthcoming Southern vacation (he hunted quail & played golf Feb. 8-19 at Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's Milestone Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.), the President said: "I have a pretty good & sizeable agenda . . . every day. . . I insist on going for a bit of recreation every once in a while . . . because I think it is necessary to keep up to the state of fitness essential to this job. I have got as much as I can do for the moment. . . I have expressed myself on this subject so often in the South, in the North, wherever I have been, that I don't know what another speech would do . . . right now."

E
The proposal for such an address was made in Atlanta Jan. 11 by the Southern Negro Leaders Conf. on Transportation & Non-Violent Integration. The Negroes wired the President urging him to "make a major speech in a major Southern city urging all Southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decisions as the law of the land." They said "maintenance of law & order" rested "directly upon the President" and that he should "use the weight of your great office to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem."

F
The conference, called by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala. and attended by 60 Negro leaders of 10 Southern states, sent telegrams to Vice Pres. Nixon, proposing a tour of the South "similar to the one made in behalf of Hungarian refugees" [see p. 5E2], & to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., requesting a conference with him on the Govt.'s responsibility in enforcing

Dr. Nahum Goldman, Material Claims Conf. pres., reported Jan. 20 in New York that Israel had received \$64,285,000 in goods & services from the West German Govt. in 1956. 350,000 individual claims against Germany had been settled and one million more remained to be adjudicated before expiration of the West German indemnification law in 1963. [See Vol. XVI, p. 223C3]

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrived in Lisbon Feb. 16 to be reunited with her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, after a 4-mo. separation during which he made a tour of Commonwealth nations aboard the royal yacht "Britannia." They were official guests of Portugal on a state visit Feb. 17-19. [See p. 51D1]

RAF Flying Officer Dennis Kenyon, 24, received a one-yr. prison sentence Jan. 29 after a court-martial on Cyprus found that he deliberately wrecked his Canberra jet bomber on a takeoff from Cyprus Nov. 1 to avoid bombing Egypt. [See XVI, 330A3]

anti-segregation court orders.

An initial rejection of the proposal for a Presidential speech was made Jan. 18 by Presidential assistant Sherman Adams, who said it was impossible to schedule the talk. Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d wrote King the same day that the proposed conference with the Atty. General would "not be helpful or appropriate" just then. Both rejections were made public by the Justice Dept. Feb. 1.

The rejections were considered by the Southern Negro Leaders Conf. at a meeting held in New Orleans Feb. 13-14 and attended by 97 Negroes from 10 states. At the concluding session they sent Mr. Eisenhower a telegram urging him to reconsider his refusal or face a mass pilgrimage to Washington by Negroes & whites from North & South. [See p. 13D1; Vol. XVI, 430C1, 369C-D1]

Truman Bars Greek-Turk Bid. Ex-Pres. Truman Feb. 16 rejected a Presidential suggestion that he attend ceremonies in Greece & Turkey the week of Mar. 10 marking the 10th anniversary of the Truman Doctrine.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles had phoned Truman at Islamorada, Fla. Feb. 11 to tell him the Greek & Turkish Govts. wanted to extend a formal invitation and that Pres. Eisenhower would like Truman to accept. Truman replied that he had possibly-conflicting commitments but suggested that Dulles confirm the invitation in writing. Dulles did this Feb. 12, saying that "Pres. Eisenhower & I both hope that you will be able to accept." Truman's reply, in a Feb. 16 telegram, was that it was "too late" for him to rearrange his commitments. (The State Dept. released the texts of the Dulles-Truman exchange Feb. 19.) The State Dept. Feb. 17 called Truman's rejection "a source of regret to the President . . . as it must be to the Govts. of Greece & Turkey."

(It was reported that a reason for

Truman's rejection might have been the Admin.'s failure to offer him any official status during the trip. Pres. Eisenhower's "bitterness" toward Truman, stemming from the 1952 election, had been the subject of frequent press comment—although it had been almost a tradition to have coolness between a President & his immediate predecessor. Truman had not been invited to the White House since he left office, it was reported, and he had declined Mr. Eisenhower's invitation to the 2d Eisenhower inauguration.) [See p. 10E2]

Ross Quits in Probe. Robert Tripp Ross, 53, resigned Feb. 14 as Asst. Defense Secy. for Legislative & Public Affairs, effective Feb. 20, because, he said, his "future effectiveness . . . has been impaired by the very serious implications" of reports of investigations of an Army contract awarded to his wife's firm.

Ross, an ex-Congressman (R., N.Y. 1947-49, 1952-53), denied involvement in the contract, "conflict of interest" or violation of law or ethical codes. Deputy Defense Secy. Reuben Robertson Jr., forwarding Ross' resignation to the President, said the inquiry had turned up nothing to connect Ross with impropriety.

Ross had testified Feb. 13 at a closed Senate Investigations Subcom. session. Members said Feb. 14 that he had admitted arranging a meeting between a Marine general & his brother-in-law, Herman D. (Breezy) Wynn, owner of several sports-wear & clothing firms, including the Southern Athletic Co. & Wynn Enterprises, Inc. The latter, of which Mrs. Claire Wynn Ross, Ross' 2d wife, was pres., was the company involved in the contract. Wynn's conference with the Marine general was said to be over a dispute about the quality of baseball uniforms Southern Athletic sold.

Although Ross had told the subcommittee that he had ended his connections with Wynn's firms on being elected to Congress in 1952, the subcommittee found Ross listed as Southern Athletic vice pres. as of June 1955. Ross called this an "auditor's error." He denied knowledge of a \$1,500 Southern Athletic debt to him indicated in subpoenaed company records. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate subcommittee told newsmen Feb. 15 that "insofar as I know," Ross "is correct in saying he has done nothing illegal. Whether he did anything improper is a matter of opinion." [See pp. 13E3-24D1]

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 20 nominated Murray Snyder, 45, Asst. White House Press Secy., to succeed Ross as Asst. Defense Secy. for Public Affairs (eliminating legislative duties for which Ross had been responsible.)

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 17 accepted the resignation of Carl W. McCardle as Asst. State Secy. for Public Affairs [see Vol. XIII, p. 59P]. The President Feb. 20 appointed John W. Hanes Jr., 31, as Deputy Asst. State Secy. for Intl. Org. Affairs; he had been serving as a special assistant to the State Secy. Mr. Eisenhower

simultaneously nominated ex-Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), 58, as Asst. Army Secy. for Civil-Military Activities. (Short, ranking Republican & ex-chrmn. of the House Armed Services Com., had been defeated for reelection in 1956 by Democrat Chas. H. Brown.) Arnie J. Suomela, 54, Republican Asst. Director of the Wildlife Services Div. & ex-head of Oregon's Fishery Dept. (1945-53), was nominated Feb. 18 as the first Comm. of Fish & Wildlife.

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 7 appointed Amb.-to-Viet Nam G. Frederick Reinhardt, 46, as counselor of the State Dept. Elbridge Dubrow was named to the Viet Nam post. Louis J. Hector was nominated Feb. 7 to be a CAB member, and Jerome D. Fenton, 49, Detroit lawyer who had served as the Defense Dept.'s personnel security director since 1955 [see Vol. XV, pp. 394A3, 101A-B3], was appointed NLRB general counsel. Fred C. Scribner Jr.'s nomination as an Assistant Treasury Secretary (replacing Andrew N. Overby, resigned) was sent to the Senate Feb. 11. Mr. Eisenhower simultaneously renominated Mrs. Oswald B. Lord as U.S. representative on the UN Econ. & Soc. Council's Human Rights Comm.

The President Feb. 11 accepted the resignations of Philip Young as chairman & George M. Moore as a member of the Civil Service Comm. Mr. Eisenhower filled the vacancies by nominating Dep. Asst. State Secy. (for Intl. Org. Affairs) Christopher H. Phillips, 36, of Beverly, Mass. to complete the 4 years remaining of Young's term (as a commissioner, not chairman) & ex-Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R.), 57, of Roseburg, Ore. to finish the 2 years remaining of Moore's term. Ex-Budget Director Frederick Lawton, 56, was renominated for a 6-yr. CSC term.

The President Feb. 8 accepted the resignation of L. Corrin Strong as Amb. to Norway.

Appointments confirmed by the Senate: Feb. 7—Richard Barrett Lowe as Gov. of Guam; Olin Hatfield Chilson, 53, as Asst. Interior Secy. . . Feb. 11—John Hay Whitney as Amb. to Britain; C. Burke Elbrick as Asst. State Secy.; Ross L. Leffler as Asst. Interior Secy. for Fish & Wildlife; Robt. L. Farrington as Agri. Dept. counsel; Frederick C. Nash as Commerce Dept. counsel; Jas. Tolman Pyle as Civil Aeronautics Administrator; Elliott Lee Richardson as Asst. Health-Edten.-Welfare Secy.; Parke Monroe Banta as HEW Dept. counsel; Edw. T. Tait as an FTC member.

Other Presidential News. The White House announced Feb. 12 that Vice Pres. Nixon's trip to Africa, to attend the Mar. 6 ceremonies marking the Gold Coast's achievement of independence and attachment to the British Commonwealth (under its new name of Ghana), would be extended to enable him to accept an invitation to Liberia. The White House announced Feb. 20 that the trip had been extended further to permit good-will visits to Uganda, Ethiopia and the Sudan. [See p. 48G1; Vol. XVI,

427C-F1] . . . White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Feb. 18 that a careful check had showed that a purported letter by ex-White House aide Nelson A. Rockefeller, published in the Communist East German "Neues Deutschland," was "a complete fabrication." In the letter, Rockefeller allegedly recommended to Pres. Eisenhower that the U.S. use economic aid to dominate recipient countries economically & militarily. [See Vol. XV, p. 416G2]

LABOR

Dock Strike. East Coast port activity from Portland, Me. to Hampton Roads, Va. was crippled Feb. 12-20 as 25,000 members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. in New York and 20,000 in other ports resumed a strike that Pres. Eisenhower had interrupted Nov. 24, 1956 by an 80-day Taft-Hartley law injunction. The strike originally had involved all East Coast ports, but settlements had been negotiated at South Atlantic & Gulf Coast ports during the 80-day "cooling-off" period.

An agreement with the N.Y. Shipping Assn., representing 178 shippers & stevedoring firms in the Port of N.Y., was reached Feb. 17, but Philadelphia & Norfolk employers held out until Feb. 19 and Baltimore employers until Feb. 20. All dockers north of Hampton Roads remained idle pending the final settlement, which was delayed by dispute over local issues.

The major wage agreement—totaling 32¢ an hour—had been reached even before the strike was resumed. The walkout was only for fringe demands. The final agreement called for: (a) a 3-yr. contract; (b) an 18¢ increase in the current \$2.48-an-hr. basic wage retroactive to Oct. 1, 1956, an additional 7¢ starting Oct. 1, 1957, 7¢ more starting Oct. 1, 1958 plus 1¢ for each 6-point rise in the Govt.'s cost-of-living index between Oct. 1956 & Aug. 1958; (c) a 5¢ increase in the employers' current 9¢ hourly contribution to welfare funds; (d) paid holidays for the first time in longshore history—2 days the first year, 3 in 1958, 4 in 1959; (e) 3-week vacations for longshoremen who work 1,500 hours in the vacation year and had worked at least 700 hours annually in 5 of the preceding 6 years. Alexander P. Chopin, N.Y. Shipping Assn. chairman, said the accord would cost N.Y. employers \$56,474,000.

Chopin had led negotiations for the employers. Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA pres., led union negotiators. The talks were held under Fed. Mediation Service auspices; Fed. Mediation Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan headed some of the more crucial sessions.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Feb. 4 had upheld a Dec. 1956 order, granted to the NLRB by Fed. Dist. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan, barring the ILA from demanding "national bargaining" as a condition of its contract with N.Y. employers. N.Y. firms had insisted that they were entitled to conclude contracts for themselves even if they could not bind

employers in other ports. In the Feb. 17-20 settlements, however, the ILA won agreement that wage, hour & welfare-pension terms negotiated with N.Y. employers would serve as a master contract for all ports between Portland & Hampton Roads. [See Vol. XVI, p. 405B-D1]

(The ILA announced Jan. 23 that it had accepted conditions demanded by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. for ending the jurisdictional strife between the unaffiliated ILA & the AFL-CIO. The terms were set forth at talks initiated by ILA officials, including general organizer Thomas [Teddy] Gleason & Brooklyn Vice Pres. Anthony [Tough Tony] Anastasia, with officers of the AFL-CIO Seafarers Intl. Union. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany rejected the agreement as a basis for the ILA's reaffiliation with the federation on grounds that it did not provide for expulsion of ILA officials whose alleged corrupt practices had been the reason the AFL had expelled the ILA in 1953.) [See p. 16A-B3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Georgia Vs. Integrationists. The Georgia House, by a 107-33 vote Feb. 18, passed and sent to the state Senate a resolution urging the impeachment of 6 Supreme Court justices who had participated in the unanimous school desegregation rulings. It accused Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justices Douglas, Black, Frankfurter, Reed & Clark of "high crimes & misdemeanors." Frankfurter was listed as "a member of the [NAACP] legal committee" who had helped the NAACP's "objectives as a Communist-front organization." Douglas & Black were accused of accepting "money & things of value" from Communist fronts. Justices Burton, Harlan & Minton, who also had joined in the desegregation rulings, were not mentioned in the resolution. [See p. 14G3]

The Georgia Senate Feb. 8 unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the 14th & 15th Amendments null & void on grounds that the post-Civil War 39th, 40th & 41st Congresses were "improperly constituted" because representatives of Georgia & 10 other Southern states were excluded. (The 14th Amend. said no state may "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law" and barred states from denying "the equal protection of the laws.") The 15th said the right to vote "shall not be denied or abridged . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.")

School Integration. Fed. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman, in rulings handed down in Newport News, Va. Feb. 11 & in Norfolk, Va. Feb. 12, ordered the 2 cities to begin desegregating public schools by Aug. 15. He assailed the state Gen. Assembly for passing "obstructive" legislation freezing pupils in segregated classes after local authorities had drafted plans to comply with Supreme Court rulings. [See p. 14E3]

Fed. Dist. Judge Henry L. Brooks ruled in Owensboro, Ky. Feb. 8 that all Hopkins County (Ky.) schools & Union County (Ky.) high schools must be integrated in September. He also approved a plan for desegregating all Webster County (Ky.) schools in September. Violence had erupted in Union & Webster following high school integration in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 430D2]

A "partial plan" for Nashville integration—beginning with the first grade in September—was approved by Fed. Dist. Judge William E. Miller in Nashville Jan. 21. He ordered submission of a "complete plan" by Dec. 31. (Gov. Frank G. Clement's program giving local authorities power to keep schools segregated received final approval of the Tennessee Legislature Jan. 23.)* [See p. 14F-G3]

Integration of Dist. of Columbia schools was described by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Washington's Asst. Supt. of Schools, as "a miracle of social adjustment." In a 6-chapter study published Feb. 10 by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Hansen indicated that the education level of Negro pupils was being brought up to that of whites instead of the level of whites declining, as had been the "big fear." Hansen, originator of Washington's "4-track system" (under which high school students set their own learning rates), reported that disciplinary problems were relatively low after integration and that there had been adequate preparation for desegregation, largely as a result of a long-range project of Supt. of Schools Hobart M. Corning. [See Vol. XVI, p. 437E-G2]

Fed. Dist. Judge Hobart H. Grooms in Birmingham, Ala. Jan. 18 upheld the U. of Alabama's ouster of Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster on grounds that she had made "false, defamatory, impertinent & scandalous charges" against university officials. Grooms ordered the former Miss Lucy, the university's first Negro coed, to pay court costs. (The NAACP, in a sworn statement filed in circuit court in Birmingham Jan. 11, denied that it had given Mrs. Foster financial aid in her fight to enter the university.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 140C2]

DAR Flag Controversy. The Daughters of the American Revolution became involved in a new controversy Feb. 10 when the "Denver Post" reported that Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush, chairman of a Denver DAR committee sponsoring a patriotic pageant at the State Industrial School for Boys (Golden, Colo.), had barred boys of Mexican descent from carrying the U.S. flag. "I wouldn't want a Mexican to carry Old Glory—would you?" she asked. She admitted that most "Mexican boys" at the school probably were born in the U.S. but said they were "not Americans."

Her remarks evoked a storm of protest. The Colorado House of Reps. urged Gov. Steve McNichols Feb. 11 not to let the DAR or any other "discriminatory" group run patriotic programs at state institutions. McNichols

issued such an order but lifted the ban Feb. 15—4 days after: (a) Mrs. Rush apologized and said her "unfortunate statement" was "purely personal and in no way reflects the policies of the DAR"; (b) Mrs. Rush was ousted from her DAR chairmanship; (c) Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, national DAR pres., denounced Mrs. Rush's remark as "entirely contrary to the [DAR's] national policies & practices."

The state school pageant, which had been scheduled for Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday), was canceled as a result of Mrs. Rush's action, but school officials decided Feb. 13 to have a boy of Mexican descent carry the flag at a newly-scheduled pageant to be held Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday). [See Vol. XVI, p. 138G3]

Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, was reported Feb. 14 to have issued orders to the FHA to refuse to guarantee the mortgages of builders who violate state laws against discrimination in publicly-aided housing. [See Vol. XVI, p. 78A2; XV, 426F-G1] ... South Carolina's Gen. Assembly Feb. 5 enacted an anti-barratry bill designed to bar the NAACP or other groups from backing desegregation suits. It authorized \$5,000 fines & 2-yr. jail terms for violators of a ban on inciting or soliciting anybody to file a suit in which the soliciting party had no direct or substantial interest. [See Vol. XVI, p. 406E-F1] ... NAACP director Clarence Mitchell urged Health-Edtcn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom to take "corrective action" against the segregated hotel accommodations arranged for the Govt.'s Old Age and Survivors Insurance Agency conference, which opened Feb. 18 in Baltimore. Mitchell said Connecticut state rehabilitation employes had declined to attend. Deputy OASIA Dir. Robert M. Ball, replying for Folsom, said his agency had "offered to arrange accommodations for the entire Connecticut group on a non-segregated basis at the YMCA." (NAACP officials reported at a Freedom House meeting in New York Jan. 7 that the group's membership had risen from 310,000 at the end of 1955 to 350,000 at the end of 1956; the NAACP's 1956 income—exclusive of \$300,000 received by its Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.—included \$682,906 that went to Natl. Hq. plus about \$250,000 that was retained by branches. Robert L. Carter was elected to the new post of general counsel to aid special counsel Thurgood Marshall. NAACP Pres. Arthur B. Spingarn & other officers were reelected.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 438D1, 416D3; 325E1, D2] ... Montgomery (Ala.) Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal reported Feb. 10 that a police "investigation, corroborated by statements of some of the accused

*Tennessee thus became the 7th state with a pupil-placement law allegedly designed to make segregation possible. The other states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia.

themselves, shows" that the bombings of Negro churches & pro-integration ministers' homes in Montgomery "were perpetrated by members of ... the Ku Klux Klan." The violence had followed court-ordered integration of Montgomery buses Dec. 21, 1956. Bombings Jan. 10 had damaged 4 Negro churches, the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister with an all-Negro congregation, & the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Negro clergyman, but no persons were injured. A dynamite bomb was thrown Jan. 27 on the porch of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro minister who had been subjected to a bomb attack a year previously, but it failed to explode. Other incidents of bombings—in which some of the bombs did not explode—& of firings on buses were reported. Montgomery Police Comm. Clyde Sellers announced Jan. 30 that "7 or 8" white men had been arrested on bombing charges. (6 Negro ministers led by the Rev. William Holmes Borders defied Georgia segregation law by riding in the white section of an Atlanta bus Jan. 9. All were indicted Jan. 15 for violating the statute.) [See p. 6D-G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Arthur Miller, playwright husband of Marilyn Monroe, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Feb. 18 on contempt-of-Congress charges for having refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. the names of persons he had seen at Communist meetings in 1947 [see Vol. XVI, p. 441D-E3]. Dr. Otto Nathan, NYU economics prof. & executor of Dr. Albert Einstein's estate, was indicted on contempt-of-Congress charges by the same jury Feb. 18 for refusing June 12, 1956 to testify on communism before the House committee. [See Vol. XV, p. 194E-F1] ... Jack Soble, spy suspect held in Bronx (N.Y.) City Prison, was found in "an apparent state of collapse" beside his cot Feb. 18 and sent to Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric observation. Soble, his wife, Myra, & Jacob Alham had pleaded not guilty Feb. 13 on their arraignment on espionage charges. [See p. 50B1] ... Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover warned in Washington Feb. 4, at a dinner of the 3d Natl. Reorg. Conf., that "I think I can detect the signs" of a new depression and that the solution, "even in a partially-free economy," was to "curb inflation." He recalled that "while Secy. of Commerce I witnessed a growing inflation movement. I protested vigorously at its promotion by federal activities. Then I had to live through the agony of its inevitable consequences." [See p. 23G1-A2; Vol. XVI, 398G3] ... Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) demanded in a Senate speech Feb. 7 that public accounting be made of "counterpart funds" (foreign currency supplied by U.S.-aided nations) spent by Congress members & employes on overseas travel that sometimes had been criticized as joy-riding at public expense. He cited

Week Ended Feb. 16

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$22,252	\$22,251	\$21,694
Currency circulation	\$30,641	\$30,595	\$30,247

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$...	\$30,162	\$30,260	\$26,211
N.Y. bank clearings	\$9,350,565,830	\$11,780,089,232	\$8,709,536,272
England note circulation	\$1,862,099	\$1,863,142	\$1,779,239

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	11,942,451	10,438,230	10,597,410
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	197.41	197.17	199.34
Bond sales (par value)	\$23,653,000	\$20,258,900	\$18,910,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	91.31	91.11	99.36

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)†..	171,790	170,120	151,557
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	7,461,100	7,422,050	7,045,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,775,000	10,170,000	9,775,000
Electric output (kwh.)	12,019	12,322	11,343
Carloadings (cars)	665,251	647,972	684,328

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.72½	\$2.68½	\$2.53½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.55½	\$1.57¼	\$1.52½
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.535	\$3.555	\$3.655
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$53.33	\$53.83	\$49.00
Wholesale food index‡	\$6.13	\$6.13	\$5.94
Weekly whisl. index (BLS)¶ ..	117.0	117.1	112.1

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales§¶	102	94	97
Failures (Feb. 7)‡	287	320	236

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board ¶Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 6 ¶Feb. 9 ¶Feb. 2 ¶Feb. 12

press stories about the "reckless manner" in which 2 Senate Appropriations Com. employes, Mrs. Grace E. Johnson, a \$10,822-a-yr. investigator, & Mrs. Mary Frances Holloway, a \$5,426-a-yr. clerical assistant, had been "squandering counterpart funds on a European tour under the guise of an official inspection trip." Chrmn. Carl Hayden (D., Ark.) of the Senate Appropriations Com. had disclosed Jan. 31 that the 2 women had been dropped from the payroll after their tour, which had lasted from Aug. 24 to Dec. 6, 1956 and had taken them around the world. Mrs. Johnson, denying any squandering, said the criticism stemmed from "spite" because her investigations had revealed that many overseas officials drew excessive "hardship" allowances.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Henry Sage Dunning, 76, a founder of Columbia U. College of Dental & Oral Surgery; Feb. 10 in New Canaan, Conn.

Dr. José Galvez y Barrenechea, 71, Peruvian Senate Pres. since 1948, vice-pres. during regime of Pres. Bustamante; Feb. 8 in Lima of brain hemorrhage. [See Vol. VIII, p. 350J]

Dr. Joseph G. Hamilton, 49, atomic medicine pioneer (believed first to inject radio-isotopes into patients—in 1936), U. of Calif. Crocker Radiation Lab. head; Feb. 19 in San Francisco of leukemia caused by his work.

Edward Ringwood Hewitt, 90, automotive inventor (Mack Truck engine, single-cylinder auto), grandson of industrialist Peter Cooper; Feb. 19 in New York.

Lord Leslie Hore-Belisha, 63, first baron of Devenport, British War Min. (1937-40) who modernized British Army, Transportation Min. 1934-37;

Feb. 16 in Reims, France of cerebral hemorrhage. [See Vol. VI, p. 176P]

Rev. Mother Marianne of Jesus (Marion Francis Gurney), 88, founder & Mother General of Sisters of Our Lady of Christian Doctrine (conduct extra-curricular activities for Catholic children); Feb. 9 in Nyack, N.Y.

George Sessions Perry, 46, novelist, "Sat. Eve. Post" writer, World War II correspondent; body found Feb. 13 in East River, Madison, Conn., after he apparently had committed suicide by drowning Dec. 13, 1956 after suffering a nervous breakdown. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424B3]

Marta Toren, (Mrs. Leonardo Bercovi), 31, Swedish stage & movie actress; Feb. 19 in Stockholm of subarachnoid (brain) hemorrhage.

Lord (Robert) Vansittart, 75, first Baron Vansittart of Denham, permanent British Forgn. Office Undersecy. 1930-38 who was removed from office by Prime Min. Chamberlain for implacable anti-German attitude, chief diplomatic adviser to Forgn. Secy. 1938-41; Feb. 14 in Denham, Bucks., England. [See Vol. X, p. 110E]

Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien, 53, Communist Chinese Dep. Forgn. Min. since 1955, Amb. to India 1950-55, ex-Communist 3d Field Army Chief of Staff credited with capture of Nanking; Feb. 16 in Peiping of lung cancer.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing: Everett (Cotton) Owens, 32, of Spartanburg, S.C. won the NASCAR Grand Natl. race for hardtop stock cars Feb. 17 at Daytona Beach, Fla., by averaging 101.6 mph. for 160 mi. in a 1957 Pontiac. [See Vol. XVI, p. 72F1] . . . **Baseball:** Cuba won the Caribbean championship Feb. 13 in a round robin playoff with

U.S. gross national product rose to a record high of \$412 billion last year for a gain of \$22 billion over 1955, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 17. It attributed half the increase to greater volume of goods & services produced, half to higher prices. It reported national income totaling \$342 billion (up \$18 billion from 1955), personal income \$325 billion (up \$19 billion), employee compensation \$239 billion (up \$16 billion), personal consumption expenditures \$265 billion (up \$11.5 billion), buying of non-durable goods \$133 billion (up \$7 billion), buying of durable goods \$34 billion (down \$1.5 billion due chiefly to reduced auto sales), governmental buying \$80 billion (up \$3 billion), farm income \$11.6 billion (down \$100 million). [See Vol. XVI, p. 270E3] . . . U.S. retail sales in 1956 totaled \$191.5 billion for a 3% gain over 1955, the Commerce Dept. estimated Feb. 13. [See Vol. XVI, p. 230F2-D3] . . . U.S. Treasury Dept. asked in messages to the House & Senate Feb. 14 for authority to increase the interest rate on new Govt. Savings Bonds (now 3%) to 3½% immediately & 4½% in the future. The increase was sought to stimulate bond sales in competition with other investment offerings. [See Vol. XVI, p. 413G1] . . . Railroad coach & first-class passenger fare increase of 5% in New England states Feb. 17 & Southern states Feb. 20 was approved by the ICC Feb. 15 [see p. 43A2]. The Assn. of Amer. Railroads estimated Feb. 18 that Class I railroads in the U.S. earned \$874 million net last year as against \$915 million in 1955, \$677 million in 1954. [See Vol. XVI, p. 106F3] . . . U.S. TV network billings in 1956 as reported Feb. 18 by the Publishers Info. Bureau in New York: CBS—\$223,520,382; NBC—\$187,921,123; ABC—\$76,726,129. Total 1956 TV network billings: \$488,167,643, as against \$406,899,059 in 1955 (including \$3,102,708 by the defunct DuMont network). [See Vol. XVI, p. 201G3]

FARM PRICES

(From Agri. Dept.; 1910-14=100)

	Jan.	Dec. '56	Jan. '56
Rcd. by farmers	238	237	226
Paid by farmers*	292	290	281
Family living items. . .	283	283	272
Parity ratio	82	82	80

*All commodities, services, interest, taxes and wage rates

Puerto Rico, Panama & Venezuela. . . **Boxing:** Joe Brown, 30, 134½ lb., of New Orleans retained the world lightweight title by scoring an 11th-round TKO over Wallace (Bud) Smith, 27, in Miami Beach Feb. 13. [See Vol. XVI, p. 288E1] . . . **Golf:** Jay Hebert, won the \$20,000 Texas Open in San Antonio Feb. 17. Mary Lena Falk of Thomasville, Ga. won the \$5,000 St. Petersburg (Fla.) women's open Feb. 17 with a 72-hole score of 279, a Ladies' PGA tournament record. [See 52E1] . . . **Horse racing:** C. H. Jones & Sons' Our Betters, Johnny Longden up, won the \$58,700 Santa Margarita Handicap Feb. 16 at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.), for \$35,600. [See p. 52E-F1] . . . **Ice skating:** Knut Johannesen, 23, of Norway won the world speed skating championship meet in Oestersund, Sweden Feb. 16-17. [See p. 35E2] . . . **Speedboats:** The Natl. Assn. of Engine & Boat Mfrs. announced in New York Feb. 16 that the 135-cu.-in. inboard hydroplane "Wa Wa," owned by Wm. Ritner Sr. of Gladwyne, Pa. & driven by Henry Lauterbach of Portsmouth, Va., won the Interstate championship trophy and the 136-cu.-in. inboard hydroplane "Lil Barb," owned & driven by Alton Pierson of Queens-town, Md., won the Natl. trophy for 1956. . . **Track:** Ron Delaney won the Baxter Mi. of the NYAC indoor games

in New York Feb. 16 [see p. 52A2]. Al Hall threw the 35-lb. weight 67 feet 9½ in. to exceed the official world record Feb. 16 in Medford, Mass. . . . **Walking:** Bill Mihalo, 41, of San Fernando, Calif. set world records of 1 hr. 4 min. for the 10-mi. walk and 35 min. 1 sec. for the 5-mi. walk in winning world pro titles for both events Feb. 13 in Northridge, Calif. [See Vol. XVI, p. 56A2] . . . **Yacht racing:** Alvarado de Cardenas' "Kurush IV" of Havana won the Midwinter Star Class regatta ending Feb. 19 at Havana. Carleton Mitchell's "Finisterre" of Nassau, Bahamas won the Miami-Nassau race Feb. 5-6. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416C2]

Baseball player trade February 19: pitchers Art Ditmar & Bobby Shantz and 4 minor-league farm club players to the N.Y. Yankees by Kansas City for outfielder Irv Noren, infielders Bill Hunter and Milt Graff and pitchers Mickey McDermott, Tom Morgan & Rip Coleman and a minor-leaguer. Jack Dittmer, 29, 2d baseman, was traded to Detroit by Milwaukee Feb. 12. . . . **Warren Spahn,** Milwaukee pitcher, signed his 1957 contract Feb. 16 for an estimated \$50,000. . . . **Don Rex Clark,** 33, USC line coach, was named head USC football coach to succeed Jesse Hill Feb. 7. . . . **Ed Doherty,** 38, was named Arizona football coach Feb. 8 to succeed Warren Woodson. . . . **Lynn O. (Pappy) Waldorf,** 45, was named personnel dir. of the NFL San Francisco '49ers Feb. 18. [See p. 16B2] . . . **Fred Rice,** 38, Colgate backfield coach, was named head football coach Feb. 13. [See p. 36A1] . . . Georgia Senate passed unanimously Feb. 14 and sent to the House a bill to ban all interracial sports competition or sports practice in the state. The U. of Mich. athletic board Feb. 15 refused demands of 3 Mich. state legislators that it cancel a scheduled game Oct. 5 with the U. of Georgia in Ann Arbor because of Georgia's ban on home games with teams having Negro members. [See p. 14G3] . . . **Football Hall of Fame selections** (of players graduated at least 10 yrs.) announced Feb. 19 in New Brunswick, N.J.: Johnny Mack Brown, Ala.; Ken Strong, NYU; Geo. Pfann, Cornell; Ernie Pinckert, USC; Marshall Newell, Harvard; Hunter Carpenter, VPI; Peter Mauthe, Penn St.; Ira (Buck) Rogers, W.Va.; Wm. Corbus, Stanford; J. A. C. Weller, Princeton; Dick Wildung, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fires. 72 persons were burned to death Feb. 17 when fire swept through a 100-yr.-old brick building of the Katie Jane Meml. Home for the aged, Warrenton, Mo. 13 other elderly persons were known dead & 3 unaccounted for after a fire due to defective wiring partially destroyed the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Convalescent Home Feb. 13. [See Vol. XV, p. 212F1] . . . 51 persons were killed Feb. 13 when fire destroyed a tenement block

in Kowloon, Hong Kong. . . . Fire in a group of houses in Shimonski, Japan Feb. 13 claimed 9 lives. . . . Mrs. Rosa Shelby, 47, & 6 of her 7 children (aged 8-28) were burned to death in a flash fire that destroyed their frame home Feb. 17 near Centerville, Tenn.

Shipwreck. 8 sailors aboard the German freighter "Harburg" and a Swedish pilot died when the Swedish tanker "Tinny" collided with the "Harburg" Feb. 16 in Stockholm harbor. The "Harburg" sank immediately.

Crime. 36 men, women & children were slaughtered Feb. 11 by an African constable who ran amok with an ax & rifle in Malampaka, 40 mi. S.E. of Mwanza, Tanganyika. . . . Convict-author Caryl Chessman, 35, who had won numerous stays of execution in San Quentin (Calif.) Prison since 1948, was put in solitary confinement Feb. 14 after a manuscript of his 3d book, "The Face of Justice," was found in his cell. Another copy of the book allegedly was smuggled out to Chessman's literary agent. His writing for publication had been banned by state authorities. [See Vol. XVI, p. 400F3] . . . Edward Rose, 36, a Negro, was kicked & beaten to death Feb. 16 in Boston by 2 white men in the presence of his pregnant wife, Mrs. Dolores Rose, 26. She said that a fight had begun between Rose & the men after they had insulted her because she was white & married to a Negro. . . . Sing Kee, 62, owner of the Chinese Overseas Travel Svc. in New York and a World War I DSC winner, was convicted Feb. 19 in N.Y. on 4 counts of conspiracy to bring alien Chinese to the U.S. under fraudulent passports. [See Vol. XVI, p. 372C3] . . . Elmer F. (Trigger) Burke, 38, scheduled to die Feb. 18 in the electric chair for the 1952 slaying of Edward (Poochy) Walsh, won a stay Feb. 15 from the U.S. Court of Appeals in N.Y. to allow hearing Mar. 12 of a motion contending that his constitutional rights had been violated. [See Vol. XVI, p. 240C3] . . . Charles D. Cooper Jr., 53, was sentenced Feb. 19 in Columbia, S.C. to 3½ years in federal prison & fined \$500 for embezzling \$608,500 from the Natl. Bank of S.C. in Sumter, of which he had been vice pres. . . . Publisher John Fox of the defunct "Boston Post" was indicted Feb. 15 in Boston on 299 counts of failure to pay wages in violation of state law. [See Vol. XVI, p. 392F3]

Arturo Toscanini was buried Feb. 18 in Monumentale Cemetery, Milan, Italy. [See p. 24D2] . . . **Ferdinand Waldo Demara Jr.,** 36, was given a 6-mo. suspended sentence Feb. 15 in Augusta, Me. for teaching English & Latin in North Haven (Me.) High School under the name & credentials of Martin D. Godgart, a Falls Village, Conn. grammar school principal. Demara, who never completed high school, also had a brief but distinguished career as a Canadian Navy

surgeon (with stolen credentials of a real doctor) during the Korean War before his masquerade was discovered. [See Vol. XII, p. 44N] . . . **Erich Von Stroheim,** 71, actor & director, was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor Feb. 19 in Paris for "services rendered to the motion picture art." . . . **John Jacob Astor 3d's** application for a court ruling on whether Gertrude Gretsche Astor or Dolores Fullman Astor was his legal wife was dismissed Feb. 14 by N.Y. Supreme Court Judge Samuel Gold, who ruled that insufficient facts had been presented to show that Astor "is faced with an immediate & practical necessity for having that problem determined." [See Vol. XVI, p. 64F3] . . . **Earl D. Eisenhower Jr.,** 20, of La Grange, Ill., nephew of Pres. Eisenhower, enlisted for 2 years in the U.S. Army Signal Corps Feb. 15 in Chicago. . . . U.S. population reached 170,000,000 Feb. 15, the Census Bureau estimated. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440E3]

Married: U.S. women's singles tennis champion Shirley Fry, 29, to TV exec. & tennis umpire Earl Ervin Jr. of Chicago; Feb. 16 in Sydney, Australia. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424B1]

NEW BOOKS

Beerbohm Tree: His Life & Laughter. By Hesketh Pearson. Biog. of English actor Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Feb. 6. (Harper, 250 pp., \$3.75)†

Dr. Livingstone, I Presume? By Ian Anstruther. Biog. of Henry M. Stanley, newsman & African explorer. Feb. 6. (Dutton, 207 pp., \$3.95)†

The Fall. By Albert Camus. Trans. from French by Justin O'Brien. Monologues by narrator who is consumed by guilt of an act of irresponsibility, revealed to be morally empty. Feb. 18. (Knopf, 147 pp., \$3)*

The Hell Bent Kid. By Charles O. Locke. Young Western sharp-shooter who killed in self defense is relentlessly pursued by avengers. Feb. 19. (Norton, 219 pp., \$3)*

The Hunters and The Hunted. By Ivan Bahriany. Ukrainian aviator escapes from Siberia-bound train to make new life with Cossack family. Feb. 5. (St. Martin's Press, 244 pp., \$3.50)*

The Last Angry Man. By Gerald Green. TV producer at work on documentary series learns integrity from poor doctor. Feb. 4. (Scribners, 494 pp., \$4.50)*

The Loving Eye. By William Sansom. Spiritually dying Englishman falls in love with girl next door. Feb. 7. (Reynal, 253 pp., \$3.50)*

The Men Who Made The Nation. By John Dos Passos. Narrative history of U.S. from surrender of Cornwallis (1781) to Burr-Hamilton duel (1802). Feb. 11. (Doubleday, 469 pp., \$5.95)†

The Papers of Christian Gauss. Edited by Katherine Gauss Jackson & Hiram Haydn. Autobiographical notes & lectures by Princeton dean interested in football, French literature. Jan. 31. (Random, 373 pp., \$6)† [See Vol. XI, p. 352C]

A Surfeit of Honey. By Russell Lynes. "Harper's" magazine mng. ed. deplores conformity in U.S. life, disappearance of upper class, gradual feminization of men. Jan. 7. (Harper, 140 pp., \$3)†

To See the Dream. By Jessamyn West. Essays, including novelist's account of time spent in Hollywood as adviser in filming of "Friendly Persuasion," which she wrote. Feb. 6. (Harcourt, Brace, 314 pp., \$3.95)†

Till We Have Faces. By C. S. Lewis. Modern retelling of legend of Cupid & Psyche. Jan. 9. (Harcourt, Brace, 313 pp., \$4.50)*

Tower in the West. By Frank Norris. Winner of Harper's 1957 \$10,000 novel contest. Young architect sets himself task of preserving good name & artistic integrity of his elder brother killed in accident. Jan. 2. (Harper, 362 pp., \$3.95)*

The Walls Came Tumbling Down. By Henriette Roosenburg. Hollanders' travels home from liberated Nazi concentration camp in Saxony. Jan. 10. (Viking, 248 pp., \$3.50)†

*Fiction

†Non-fiction